

LOSE TWO FINGERS

Hun Forts of St. Quentin and Cambrai Seem About to Fall.

Two of Five Strongholds Greeting France Like Fingers.

ALLIES MAY TAKE THEM SOON

Continuous Advances on All Parts of the Battle Line.

Only a Short Week Required To Accomplish Great Works.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Cambrai and St. Quentin, two of Germany's strongholds in France, seem about to fall into allied hands.

Lille, Douai, St. Quentin, Cambrai and Laon are the five great bastions of the German defenses. These five cities have been held by Germany, like the fingers of a hand, gripping France.

Germany is about to lose the two middle fingers—Cambrai and St. Quentin, and the others are endangered.

It will probably take weeks and perhaps months of bitter fighting and many battles may be necessary before these other grasping fingers can be pruned off, and the Kaiser forced to take a new grip further north, but there is no doubt in the minds of the military officials and the people that it can be done.

May Lose Northern France.

There are continuous advances at many parts of the line. Attack is piled upon attack. The significance of the vast battle is the great outflanking fact that for the first time since the Germans crossed the French frontier in 1914, they are now forced to think hard and fast to retain their grip upon northern France. Only a week ago to the public such a situation would have seemed liable to result from many weary months of campaigning—yet today it's an accomplished fact.

MORE OF HOT AIR

The Kaiser Hands Out a Bunch To Bolster Up His People.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—The Kaiser, according to dispatches received here today, has telegraphed the Westphalian patriotic society as follows: "Germany has unflinchingly decided to utilize all her force in the fight and will wage a defensive war to a victorious end, so the fatherland will be protected forever against foreign oppression."

KILLED BY A GRENADE

Archie Trissel the First War Victim at Garden City.

Garden City, Kan., Sept. 30.—This world war was brought home to this city when W. M. Trissel received a telegram from his son, Archie, that he had been killed by a premature explosion of a hand grenade.

Young Trissel belonged to the 93rd division and had recently been in the front trenches in France. He is the first of the Garden City soldiers to give his life for world democracy.

AMERICANS ARE KILLED

One Kansas Man in List of Canadian Soldiers Wounded.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 30.—The following Americans are mentioned in the latest Canadian casualty lists:

Killed in action: A. Nicholas, Joliet, Ill.; B. Carmichael, Chicago.

Wounded: G. Berry, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Durnin, Britt, Ia.; O. Lay, Knoxville, Tenn.; N. T. James, Wichita, Kan.

Also: J. Mosher, Fort Worth, Tex.; P. B. Matson, Chicago.

SHOWERS ARE EXPECTED

(Continued from Page One.)

Peratures recorded any place in Kansas during the last twenty-four hours. This afternoon the temperature will climb back to about 70. It will do the same thing tomorrow, provided no rains occur, in which case the temperature will be lower.

The extremes for this date were 92 in 1897 and 33 in 1895. The wind at 10 o'clock this morning was blowing at the rate of 12 miles an hour from the northeast.

DAILY WEATHER TABLE

Furnished by the weather bureau office, Topeka, Kan., for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. Monday.

Station	High	Low	Prev.	W. dir.
Anthony	80	48	0	Clear
Concordia	82	52	0	Clear
De Smet	82	54	0	Clear
Emporia	84	52	0	Clear
Fort Scott	82	54	0	Clear
Garden City	84	54	0	Clear
Goodland	84	52	0	Clear
Harvey	84	52	0	Clear
Hays	84	50	0	Cloudy
Horton	84	52	0	Clear
Hutchinson	84	50	0	Clear
Jola	80	52	0	Clear
Lawrence	84	50	0	Clear
Liberal	84	50	0	Clear
McPherson	84	50	0	Clear
Manhattan	80	50	0	Clear
Phillipsburg	80	50	0	Cloudy
Scott City	84	52	0	Clear
Sedan	84	48	0	Clear
Tripp	84	60	0	Cloudy
Ulysses	84	60	0	Clear
Wichita	84	60	0	Clear
Windsor	84	52	0	Clear
St. Joseph	78	50	0	Clear

This is the last issue of this bulletin for the season.

Other States.

Station	High	Low	Prev.	W. dir.
Boston, Mass.	70	40	0	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	62	32	0	Cloudy
Cincinnati	62	32	0	Clear
Columbus, Ohio	62	32	0	Clear
Denver, Colo.	78	48	0	Clear
El Paso, Tex.	84	50	0	Clear
Indianapolis	62	32	0	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	82	50	0	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	62	32	0	Clear
San Francisco	68	58	0	Cloudy
Seattle, Wash.	68	48	0	Clear
Portland, Ore.	78	48	0	Clear
Portland, Me.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, N. H.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, N. J.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Pa.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, W. Va.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ky.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Tenn.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ark.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, La.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Miss.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ala.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ga.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Fla.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, S. C.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, N. C.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Va.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, W. Va.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ky.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Tenn.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ark.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, La.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Miss.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ala.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Ga.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Fla.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, S. C.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, N. C.	74	56	0	Clear
Portland, Va.	74	56	0	Clear

FOUR TO FIGHT IT

Congress Appropriates \$1,000,000 for Influenza Fight.

Aid Local Health Boards Thruout the United States.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Congress Saturday appropriated \$1,000,000 to be used by the public health service in fighting Spanish influenza and other communicable diseases and directed the secretaries of war, the navy and the treasury to use the medical forces of the army, navy and public health service.

Both the house and senate passed unanimously a resolution by Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, providing funds and authority for federal aid. In urging immediate action in the senate, Senator Underwood of Alabama said that the influenza situation might not prove to be as serious as it now appears, there was danger of the epidemic reaching a point where it would cause greater disaster to the American army at home than the enemy could cause to the forces abroad.

50,000 ARE TAKEN

(Continued from Page One.)

and Metz, is imminent. Some believe he has hung on too long and that he will have great difficulty in preventing his retreat from degenerating into a rout.

Victory in Sight.

"As for Foch, as for Napoleon," says Major De Oliveira in the Matin, "the conqueror is not to push back an enemy behind the lines previously fixed upon, but gripping him everywhere, to break the integrity of his forces and then hurl him disoriented and destroyed on the road to irreparable defeat. Like all great dramas which have changed the face of the world, the one which is being played during these fateful hours will bring triumph.

"Victory is in sight."

Hun Strength Failing.

An examination of one section of the 22 mile front on which General Gouraud is attacking in the Champagne, will give an idea of the German situation. On the eve of the attack, General Ludendorff, feeling uneasy, reinforced the defenders with two or three divisions. After two days of fighting, he threw in ten more divisions. These twelve or thirteen divisions have been used up on a front of 22 miles only. From this the speed at which the German strength is being whittled away may easily be calculated.

Decisive Phase of War.

The soberest and most conservative observers here consider that yesterday marked the first step in the decisive phase of the war. The Belgians are close to Roulers, the British marching up the Lys, will outflank Lille, the Siegfried line is going to pieces at two vital points, namely Cambrai and St. Quentin, the fall of which places is considered a question of hours. Le Cateau, the central pivot of the Hindenburg system, is outflanked; General Mangin is driving the enemy north of the Chemin des Dames; General Foch is driving the enemy westward on his way to Vouziers, the key to the lateral railroad communications of the Germans.

As a result of terrific attacks by the allies over five sectors, the aggregate length of which is more than 100 miles, the German positions in France appear to be in imminent peril.

From the north sea, as far south as the St. Quentin line, a tremendous battle is now flaming up, with the Belgians on the extreme north cutting deep into the positions the enemy has held since 1914, and with the Americans, British and French smashing the Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

At the Somme, north of the Aisne, the French have gained the crest of the ridge along which runs the famous Chemin des Dames, from which the Germans apparently are hastily retreating.

In the Champagne sector, General Gouraud's French army has smashed its way toward the German positions west of the Argonne forest.

Isks Smashing Thru.

East of that forest and west of the Meuse, where the German army appears to be crushing the enemy's resistance as it irresistibly rolls northward. Everywhere the Germans are fighting with desperate fury. There is little indication that the morale of the enemy has broken down under the sledgehammer blows of the allies. It is only in fighting the bitterest character that the gains made during the past day have been retained. Realizing that he stands with his back to the enemy and in danger of disaster, the enemy is battling with all the resources at his disposal.

Against the allies, before his lines are forced to break and his entire army in France is forced to retreat toward Germany.

Attack on Wings.

Reports during the past day would seem to indicate that the German strategy in the present battle of battles is very similar to that followed in the battle of the Marne, Somme and St. Quentin. The German strategy is to attack the wings of the German positions and intends by exerting pressure there to compel the center of the enemy line to retreat.

Again the offensive tactics of the allies may be likened to an immense plier which is slowly but inexorably closing.

Menceur D-Bont Bases.

Far to the north, the Belgians have vital grip into the German positions and not only on the German positions but also on the German lines of communication. The Belgians have taken the German line further south in extreme peril.

East of the Meuse, as far as the allies are far across the St. Quentin canal, which is the key of the whole position north of St. Quentin. Further south the French seem to have completely outflanked St. Quentin and cut the German lines of communication.

Success by the French along the ridge between the Aisne and Aisne rivers makes it very impossible for the Germans to relocate their front north and east of Rheims.

In Range of Vouziers.

In the Champagne sector, General Gouraud is slowly moving north to Challeville and his long range cannon are now within range of Vouziers, one of the principal German bases on that front.

American forces further east are moving north along the west side of the Meuse river and are threatening to

outflank the whole Argonne forest and compel the Germans to retire from a sector which is apparently vital to the entire enemy line in eastern France.

Advance Into Bulgaria.

In Macedonia, the allies continue their advance into Bulgaria, and are now on the western threshold of that country. On the west front in this theater the allies have forced the Bulgarians back thru the mountains toward Albania. Bulgarian delegates who will confer with the allies on armistice proposals have arrived at Saloniki. It is reported from Berlin that they were accompanied by the American charge d'affaires at Sofia, who is said to have "played an important part in recent events."

French Attack Successful.

Paris, Sept. 30.—General Gouraud's army attacked this morning on the northern slopes of Bellevue Heights, Mont Cuvelot and Bouconville.

Alin Brook, which flows northeast toward Challeville, has been crossed. The night dominating the village of Manre on the west side of the brook have been taken.

Counter Attacks Broken Up.

Paris, Sept. 30.—French troops in the Champagne region repulsed their attack today, the war office announced.

The Germans violently counter-attacked last night south of St. Quentin in the Urville region in an attempt to recapture Hill 88. All these were broken up by the French.

Departments Now Intact.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The progress in breaking the hold of the German in the Champagne region is shown by the fact that no longer are any of the French departments entirely occupied by the enemy. The situation was such that the recapture of the communes of the Department of the Ardennes.

Berlin Admits Withdrawal.

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—Bitter fighting along the front at St. Quentin is described in a semi-official dispatch from Berlin. It says:

A big British attack to break through the German lines supported by the right wing by fresh American units, began on Friday morning after three hours of violent artillery fire. The British were repulsed, but aided by a large number of tanks, attacked over a thirty kilometer front south of the Cambrai-Bapaume road. The British were able to gain ground in the direction of Buillon and the afternoon the British renewed their attack north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road with a large number of tanks. German troops were repulsed, but fighting obstinately to the line mentioned in the army report.

In the center all the British attacks failed with losses before the village of Grincourt. Only when the British took Arleux did the brave defenders of Grincourt abandon their positions.

In Suburbs of Cambrai.

London, Sept. 30.—British troops have entered the northern suburb of Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig reported today. They have taken the suburbs of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads on the western edge of the city.

American Repulsed Attacks.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Determined resistance by the enemy and repulse by the Americans of German counter attacks was reported today by General Pershing in his Sunday's communique, which follows:

"Our troops have continued to meet with determined resistance on the part of the enemy. The German attacks have been repulsed, and the enemy has been forced to retreat. The British have continued to advance, and the enemy has been forced to retreat. The Americans have continued to advance, and the enemy has been forced to retreat."

British, Yanks, Australians.

London, Sept. 30.—British, American and Australian forces pushed forward the battle of the Marne, between Bellcourt and Gonnelieu in the face of the severest opposition, Field Marshal Haig announced today.

The British and American forces were taken by the allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

On the front northwest of Le Cateau German counter attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Cateau Field Marshal Haig's troops beat the enemy to the edge of the village of Bony.

Kansas Troops Held Them.

With the French West of Verdun, the Kansas troops have been constantly throwing in fresh divisions in an effort to hold back the Americans between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. Resulting in increasingly violent fighting.

Missouri, Kansas and Ohio troops, after four days continuous fighting, have been ordered to the front. The fresh boche masses without budging, then resumed their offensive, gaining more ground.

The German artillery is becoming more active, while our 75's are firing point blank from front line positions, sweeping the Argonne hills, "pioneering" for the enemy.

Americans Hit Hun Hard.

With the American Forces North of St. Quentin, Sunday, Sept. 29.—American divisions brilliantly attacked on the front of several miles, and the German positions were captured. The British and American forces were taken by the allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

On the front northwest of Le Cateau German counter attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Cateau Field Marshal Haig's troops beat the enemy to the edge of the village of Bony.

Kansas Troops Held Them.

With the French West of Verdun, the Kansas troops have been constantly throwing in fresh divisions in an effort to hold back the Americans between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. Resulting in increasingly violent fighting.

Missouri, Kansas and Ohio troops, after four days continuous fighting, have been ordered to the front. The fresh boche masses without budging, then resumed their offensive, gaining more ground.

The German artillery is becoming more active, while our 75's are firing point blank from front line positions, sweeping the Argonne hills, "pioneering" for the enemy.

Americans Hit Hun Hard.

of them. The Germans appeared to have had orders to hold until the last. That is what most of them did and, of course, during the fighting of such a desperate nature, the Americans suffered.

The ground over which the Americans passed was littered with German dead, and the fighting was so fierce that the Germans were forced to retreat.

British Reach Battleground.

It is reported that the British have reached Battleground, having taken Leateau wood and Les Rues Vertes, and are in the outskirts of Cambrai, where there has been fighting of the heavy character. Canadian troops are fighting here and it is possible that by this time they are in the town itself. Cambrai must soon fall. It is doubtful if many Germans see there now for they must realize that they cannot hold on.

Hard fighting seems to have taken place north of the Cambrai-Bapaume high road. In this vicinity the village of Bleurt has been captured by the Canadians.

In the north the British are working thru Ploegsteert. It is reported that they have reached St. Yves. It is also reported that they are in Oesme-lez-Lille, and that they have entered Waterdamm.

With the British Armies in France, the line ahead of the British has been pushed forward, and the British have been able to gain ground in the direction of Buillon and the afternoon the British renewed their attack north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road with a large number of tanks. German troops were repulsed, but fighting obstinately to the line mentioned in the army report.

In the center all the British attacks failed with losses before the village of Grincourt. Only when the British took Arleux did the brave defenders of Grincourt abandon their positions.

In Suburbs of Cambrai.

London, Sept. 30.—British troops have entered the northern suburb of Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig reported today. They have taken the suburbs of the Arras-Cambrai and Bapaume-Cambrai roads on the western edge of the city.

American Repulsed Attacks.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Determined resistance by the enemy and repulse by the Americans of German counter attacks was reported today by General Pershing in his Sunday's communique, which follows:

"Our troops have continued to meet with determined resistance on the part of the enemy. The German attacks have been repulsed, and the enemy has been forced to retreat. The British have continued to advance, and the enemy has been forced to retreat. The Americans have continued to advance, and the enemy has been forced to retreat."

British, Yanks, Australians.

London, Sept. 30.—British, American and Australian forces pushed forward the battle of the Marne, between Bellcourt and Gonnelieu in the face of the severest opposition, Field Marshal Haig announced today.

The British and American forces were taken by the allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

On the front northwest of Le Cateau German counter attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Cateau Field Marshal Haig's troops beat the enemy to the edge of the village of Bony.

Kansas Troops Held Them.

With the French West of Verdun, the Kansas troops have been constantly throwing in fresh divisions in an effort to hold back the Americans between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. Resulting in increasingly violent fighting.

Missouri, Kansas and Ohio troops, after four days continuous fighting, have been ordered to the front. The fresh boche masses without budging, then resumed their offensive, gaining more ground.

The German artillery is becoming more active, while our 75's are firing point blank from front line positions, sweeping the Argonne hills, "pioneering" for the enemy.

Americans Hit Hun Hard.

With the American Forces North of St. Quentin, Sunday, Sept. 29.—American divisions brilliantly attacked on the front of several miles, and the German positions were captured. The British and American forces were taken by the allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

On the front northwest of Le Cateau German counter attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Cateau Field Marshal Haig's troops beat the enemy to the edge of the village of Bony.

Kansas Troops Held Them.

With the French West of Verdun, the Kansas troops have been constantly throwing in fresh divisions in an effort to hold back the Americans between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. Resulting in increasingly violent fighting.

Missouri, Kansas and Ohio troops, after four days continuous fighting, have been ordered to the front. The fresh boche masses without budging, then resumed their offensive, gaining more ground.

The German artillery is becoming more active, while our 75's are firing point blank from front line positions, sweeping the Argonne hills, "pioneering" for the enemy.

Americans Hit Hun Hard.

With the American Forces North of St. Quentin, Sunday, Sept. 29.—American divisions brilliantly attacked on the front of several miles, and the German positions were captured. The British and American forces were taken by the allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

On the front northwest of Le Cateau German counter attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, while to the southwest of Le Cateau Field Marshal Haig's troops beat the enemy to the edge of the village of Bony.

Kansas Troops Held Them.

With the French West of Verdun, the Kansas troops have been constantly throwing in fresh divisions in an effort to hold back the Americans between the Argonne forest and the Meuse. Resulting in increasingly violent fighting.

Missouri, Kansas and Ohio troops, after four days continuous fighting, have been ordered to the front. The fresh boche masses without budging, then resumed their offensive, gaining more ground.

The German artillery is becoming more active, while our 75's are firing point blank from front line positions, sweeping the Argonne hills, "pioneering" for the enemy.

Americans Hit Hun Hard.

With the American Forces North of St. Quentin, Sunday, Sept. 29.—American divisions brilliantly attacked on the front of several miles, and the German positions were captured. The British and American forces were taken by the allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

On the